OCTOBER, 1967

THE Signalman's JOURNAL

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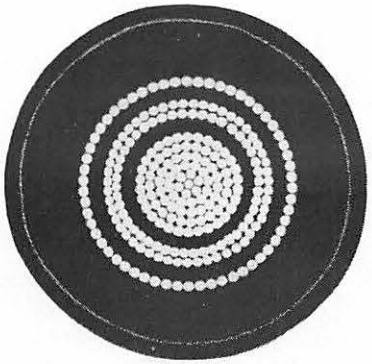
on guard

This is a hex sign, signifying long life, one of many which Pennsylvania Dutch farmers put on their barns to protect them against the elements—storms, drought, crop failure. You'll still see hex signs in Amish country, but these prosperous farmers do not rely on superstition for long life and success. They work too.

Below is a cross-section of a cable. It looks like many other cables, but the big difference is the permanent protection furnished by the insulation. That's where Kerite comes in. No other cable has been proved by time in the way the Kerite has. It works for you. Put a hex on trouble with Kerite. The Kerite Company, 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y. 10007.



Kerite

the cable that lasts... and lasts... and lasts...

A Message From President C. J. Chamberlain

DURING THE WEEK OF AUgust 14-18, 1967, the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen held its 3rd Triennial and 37th Regular Convention in Chicago, Illinois.

Over 200 delegates representing 132 Locals and General Committees in the United States and Canada were in attendance. A review of the convention proceedings reveals that the elected delegates took their responsibilities very seriously indeed.

A number of important changes in the Constitution of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen were enacted, and in addition, a number of new Officers were elected to the official family of the Brotherhood.

The undersigned was elected President succeeding Brother Jesse Clark who retired on September 30, 1967, after completing more than 22 years as President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

Brother P. T. Drummond, former Vice President assigned to Grand Lodge Headquarters, was elected to the position of Secretary-Treasurer. Brother M. B. Frye, former Grand Lodge Representative assigned at Grand Lodge Headquarters, was elected to the position of Vice President at Grand Lodge Headquarters. Brother B. H. Steuerwald, former Vice President, Western Region, Denver, Colorado, was elected to the position of Vice President, Eastern Region, Washington, D.C., vacated by Brother C. K. Fields who retired on September 30, 1967, after serving more than 15 years. Brother R. T. Bates, former General Chairman on the Southern Pacific Lines was elected to the position of Vice President, Western Region, Denver, Colorado.

Brother Gerald Orndorff, Vice President, NRAB; Brother T. H. Gregg, Vice President, Southeastern Region; and Brother H. A. Stockdale, Grand Lodge Representative, Canada, were re-elected to their respective positions as were our Grand Board of Trustees, Brothers W. H. Lewis, C. R. Scott and W. D. Wilson.

The changes in Officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen represent the first major changes in our official family in a number of years. They reflect a generation change, and also tend to remind us that "time marches on."

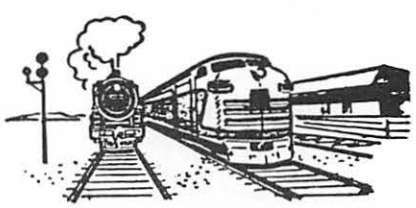
It was with a deep feeling of humility and honor that I accepted

President C. J. Chamberlain

the position of President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen. Holding membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen since 1938 when I started work in the Signal Department of the Chicago and North Western Railway has given me the opportunity to recognize firsthand the benefits of belonging to this Organization. In more recent years, since 1957, while serving Grand Lodge as an appointed and elected Officer, I have recognized that our membership of today, which is comprised of a highly skilled group of craftsmen, is eager to move toward that ultimate goal of receiving equity for their skills and labors. Action taken by our 1967 Convention delegates confirms this thinking.

The programs outlined by our 1967 Convention delegates, if properly pursued, will not only be beneficial to our membership but will give added prestige and strength to the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen in the United States and Canada.

To accomplish our goal will require the unified efforts of all of our members. We cannot tolerate indifference or apathy. Complacency and obsolesence are weaknesses that we cannot afford. What we must avoid above all is the trap of clinging blindly to procedures of the past when need obviously indicates new methods might better serve the interests of our members. We must have positive, progressive thinking in our endeavors. We must be susceptible to change and must not be afraid to try the untried.



The challenge for us in our Union efforts is to develop techniques and ideas which will assure our membership the greatest possible benefits in this fast moving era of change and progress.

In pursuing our goals we cannot overlook the necessity for the militant preservation of the integrity of our current agreements. This requires that each of our members be increasingly on the alert to insure that work accruing to our members under the Scope of our Agreements is performed by Signalmen.

Our predecessors have labored long and hard over the years to negotiate and place in effect working agreements to protect the welfare and interest of our members. We cannot and will not let it be said by future generations that we were guilty of permitting the deterioration of our collective bargaining agreements.

Your Grand Executive Council and Grand Board of Trustees will be in session at Grand Lodge Headquarters during the week of October 3, 1967. Our plans for the future will be discussed and programs formulated. It will be our goal to develop ideas and programs to give the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen greater strength in all areas of activity. To accomplish our aims and enhance our position in the railroad industry will require initiative on the part of all our officers and members.

Your Brotherhood will provide the leadership and direction. It is up to you, the members, to provide the momentum in our endeavors.

We are confident and optimistic about our future, and if through our mutual efforts we can successfully achieve our aims, the march of time and cycle of change in this rapidly changing world need hold no fear for us.

C. J. Chamberlain

President

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ON OUR COVER

C. J. Chamberlain, shown on the right of our cover, assumed the duties of president of our Brotherhood on October 1. Shaking hands with President Chamberlain is Paul T. Drummond who succeeded Brother Chamberlain as secretary-treasurer.

POSTMASTER'S NOTE: Please report all undeliverable magazines to The Signalman's Journal, 2247 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60625 on Form 3579.

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A Further Report On The

Brotherhood's 37th Regular Convention

AS REPORTED IN THE SEPtember issue of *The Signalman's Journal*, a large number of resolutions were acted on by our 37th Regular Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, August 14-18, 1967.

Under the Constitution of our Brotherhood, resolutions that propose changes in the Constitution or Ritual are referred to the Committee on Laws. This Committee is composed of 6 Grand Lodge Officers, three members of which shall be members of the Grand Executive Council, and the three members of the Grand Board of Trustees. The chairman of the Grand Board of Trustees is, under the provisions of the Constitution, the chairman of the Committee on Laws.

The present Committee on Laws is composed of W. H. Lewis, chairman, W. D. Wilson and C. R. Scott, members of the Grand Board of Trustees, and Vice Presidents T. H. Gregg, G. Orndorff, and C. S. Chandler.

The Constitution provides that this committee must meet within 90 days prior to the date of the Brotherhood's Convention to consider all resolutions proposing changes in the Constitution and Ritual. In addition, the Committee may recommend changes in the Constitution and Ritual and report such recommendations to the Convention for consideration. To fulfill its obligation, the Committee met within the prescribed time and made 12 recommendations to update our Constitution and, in addition, considered all resolutions received within the time limits set forth in the Constitution that proposed changes in the Constitution. No changes in the Ritual were proposed.

Delegate W. W. Lauer, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, makes one of the many reports he gave to the convention.

All Delegates had an opportunity to express their views on each subject coming before the convention. Delegate G. A. Harrington, Local 105, is shown making a point on a motion before the body.

The following is a resume of the Committee's recommendations and the action taken by the Convention on them:

Recommendation No. 1 was made to clarify the intent of Section 18 of Article I of the Constitution in respect to a General Chairman also serving as General Secretary-Treasurer of a General Committee at the same time. The Committee recommended that the above read:

> "No elective Officer shall hold more than one elective position, either in Grand Lodge, or in Grand Lodge and a Subordinate Lodge, or on a General Committee, at the same time. However, this shall not prevent Officers in a Subordinate Lodge or on a General Committee from serving on the Board of Trustees of Grand Lodge, or as the full time Grand Lodge Representative in Canada, nor shall it prevent, where the General Committee By-Laws so provide, a General Chairman also holding a position of General Secretary-Treasurer of that General Committee."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Recommendation No. 2 proposed that Section 78 of Article I be revised, clarifying the duties of the members during a legal authorized strike of our Brotherhood. The Committee recommended that Section 78 of Article I of the Constitution be revised to read:

> "Whenever a strike has been duly and properly authorized, by the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, any member or members involved who refuse to fulfill the obligations in such strike orders, or aid and abet those against whom such strike order is issued, shall be suspended or expelled by the Grand Executive Council."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Recommendation No. 3 was that our Constitution be changed to elim-

R. B. Hodsdon, Soo Line, raises a point before the convention.

William J. Thyer, U. S. Department of Labor, is shown conducting a workshop on the "Reporting Requirements of Labor Organizations" under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

inate the provisions for fines inasmuch as the Union Shop Agreements prohibit fining of members. The Committee's recommendation was referred back to it and after language changes were made in the recommendation, the Committee's recommendation to eliminate provisions in the Constitution that provide for fines was adopted.

Recommendation No. 4 was in connection with the financial difficulties being experienced by the Signalman's Journal Fund. The Convention referred the recommendation back to the Committee and later adopted changes in the Constitution that increase the quarterly allocation to the Journal Fund from 45¢ to 60¢ and provides that *The Signalman's Journal* shall be published and distributed to all members in good standing at least 10 times each year. In addition, the President will contract for the publication of the Journal and will assign from the full time Officers or Headquarters staff such help as in his judgment may be necessary to publish the Journal successfully and economically. The Secretary-Treasurer will be the custodian of the Journal Fund.

In Recommendation No. 5 the Committee felt that inasmuch as Section 147, Article I, of the Constitution provides for amendments to the Constitution at Convention, Article I, Section 149 of the Constitution should be amended by adding the sentence that would prohibit amendments under this Section during Convention years. Section 149 of Article I would be amended by adding to it the following sentence:

"The provisions of this Section 149 shall not be applicable during the year of a Convention."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Recommendation No. 6 dealt with the financial condition of Grand Lodge. The Delegates at the 1964 Convention voted to temporarily increase the per capita tax to Grand Lodge $2.00 per member per quarter. The Committee recommended that this temporary increase be made permanent to keep the funds of Grand Lodge in a solvent condition. The Committee also recommended that the Constitution be amended to provide a means of re-allocating to the various funds for any quarter the portion of $1.80 set aside in Section 150 of Article I. In addition, the Committee recommended that Section 185 of Article I of the Constitution be amended to increase the minimum annual dues to $40.00. The recommendation was adopted.

Recommendation No. 7 proposed that Section 183 of Article I of the Constitution be amended to provide that the minimum fee for membership in the Brotherhood not be less than $5.00, or more than $50.00, to be decided by each Subordinate Lodge and that out of the membership fee, $5.00 will be remitted to Grand Lodge to cover the increased cost of processing membership applications. The recommendation was adopted.

Recommendation No. 8 of the Committee on Laws dealt with Section 184 of Article I to overcome difficulties the Organizaton has encountered in connection with the Union Shop Agreement when a member resigns from signal service during a quarter in which he owes membership dues, and later hires out on the same railroad or another carrier. The trouble encountered was in respect to the reinstatement fee which such members should pay. The Convention voted to amend Section 184 of Article I to read as follows:

"Sec. 184. Any member who has been dropped from membership in this Brotherhood for failure to pay dues and/or assessment(s) may

Delegates and their families are shown receiving tickets to the various functions held during convention week.

Our Canadian Locals were well represented by the Delegates and officers shown above.

make application upon forms prescribed for reinstatement to membership but only when payment of a Reinstatement fee of not less than an amount equal to six months' dues plus the current Quarter's dues and any unpaid assessment(s) accompanies the application. Any Subordinate Lodge may establish a larger Reinstatement Fee by specifying such amount in written By-Laws approved and made effective as provided in this Constitution."

Recommendation No. 9 proposed that Section 14 of Article II of the Constitution be amended to provide that all terms of Subordinate Lodge Officers commence on November 1 of the election year instead of the first day of the calendar year. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Recommendation No. 10 proposed that Section 72 of Article II be amended to alleviate the burden placed on many Subordinate Lodges that have found it almost impossible to hold regular monthly meetings. The Committee recommended that the above Section of the Constitution be amended to provide that Local Lodges may hold at least one regular meeting each quarter. A Local may, however, hold as many such meetings as agreed upon. The recommendation was adopted.

Recommendation No. 11 dealt at length with proposed changes in various Sections of the Constitution in order to avoid difficulty under Title IV of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. The Committee pointed out that the law provides that nominations and election procedures or practices of the local unions must furnish reasonable opportunity to each member to nominate and vote for a candidate of his choice.

Our Brotherhood experienced considerable difficulty in this respect and the Committee on Laws recommended that various sections of the Constitution be amended to avoid this in the future. One of the main changes would be that the nomination and election of Officers of the Subordinate Lodges and Local Grievance Committees shall be held by secret mail ballot. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Forrest Cline of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training told the Delegates that money is available from the government to help train signalmen if management will cooperate in setting up proper programs.

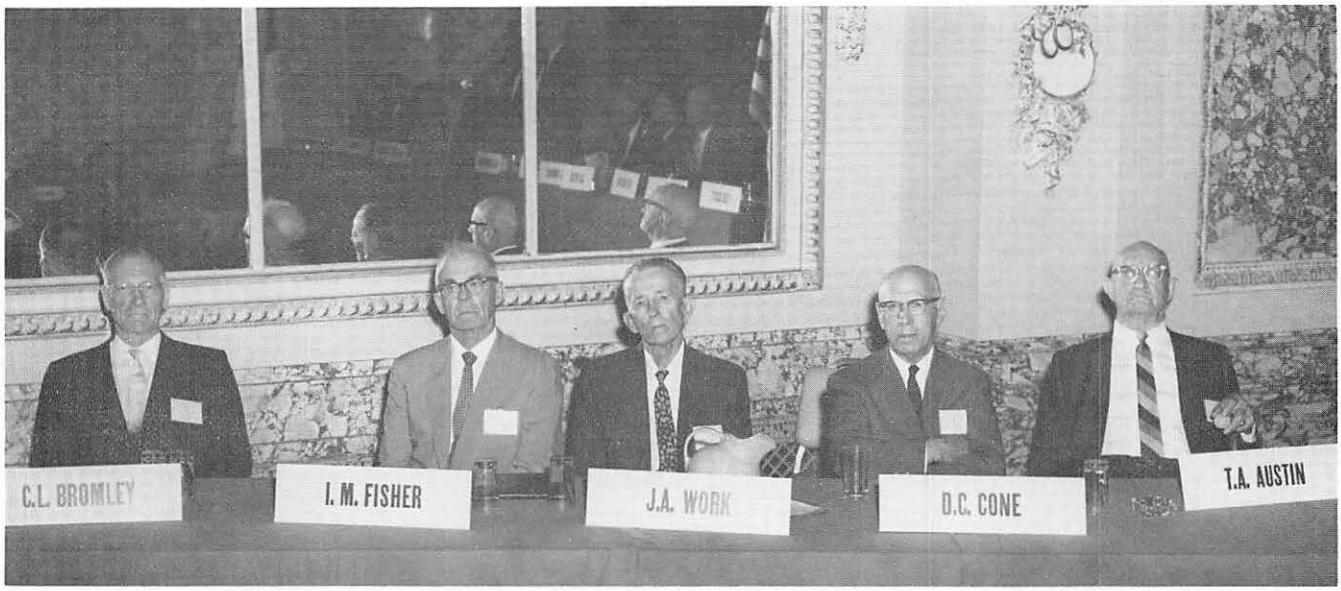
Recommendation No. 12 of the Committee was made due to adverse labor legislation and various interpretations of the laws as well as union constitutions. The Committee recommended and the Convention voted that Section 77 of Article I of the Constitution be amended to read:

"No call for a strike can be issued unless a majority of the employes involved in the dispute vote for a strike.

"In the event the necessary majority of the employes involved vote for a strike, the Council is thereby authorized and empowered to set the date and issue a strike and conduct all further negotiations."

Resolutions Submitted By Local Lodges To Change The Constitution

In addition to the recommendations made by the Committee on Laws, it made recommendations on all resolutions submitted by Local Lodges that proposed changes in the Constitution. These resolutions are listed alphabetically and the Com-



Retired Grand Lodge Officers present for the convention are shown above. The Journal is glad to report that each of the retired officers is enjoying good health.

mittee's recommendations and the Convention's action are outlined below.

Resolutions A-C-D-E-K-AA and HH were basically the same and proposed membership ratification of all agreements negotiated in connection with national movements. The Committee stated it could appreciate the feeling of the membership in this matter but felt that the proposals were not susceptible to practicable application under the Railway Labor Act. The Committee recommended that a new Section 73 of Article I be established that would provide that all national agreements, except arbitration agreements, must be approved by the Grand Executive Council prior to any settlement. The recommendation was amended and adopted by the Convention to provide that before any Section 6 Notice can be served on a national movement in the United States, it must first be submitted to all the General Chairmen in the U. S. for approval by a majority and that before any agreement on a national movement in the U. S. can be signed, its terms must be ratified by a majority of the General Chairmen in the U. S. The amendment also provided that certified or registered air mail must be used in transmitting the above outlined information between all the parties concerned and the votes cast by the General Chairmen must be published in *The Signalman's Journal.*

Resolutions B-GG-II-Y and Z were similar in intent in that they proposed to change the Constitution to provide that all agreements made by General Committees would have to be ratified by a majority of the members involved. The Committee felt it would not be practicable to operate under such provisions and recommended that these resolutions not be adopted. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolutions F-G-H-I-J-L-M-N-O-P-Q-R-S-T and DD dealt with the election structure of our Brotherhood.

Resolutions F and DD proposed that a nominating convention be held in conjunction with our regular Convention and the election of Officers by vote of the entire membership, except that the field Vice Presidents would be restricted to the districts in which they hold membership. The Committee felt that election of Grand Lodge Officers by the entire membership would be a cumbersome method and that the present method followed by the Brotherhood is a democratic one.

Resolution G provides that field Vice Presidents be assigned so that they will serve about the same percentage of the membership. The Committee felt that the actual number of members served by field Vice Presidents would have no bearing on the representation or service such members would get. It pointed out that if assignments were made on a percentage basis, in many instances there could be two or more vice presidents dealing with the same management and in negotiating agreements and working conditions it would be unthinkable to assign one or more officers to carry on negotiations with one management.

It pointed out further that the work load of Officers was set up on the basis of generally accepted territorial lines. As the work load has shifted Grand Lodge has made changes in the assignments so that it feels the work load to be very well distributed.

Resolution H proposes that Section 21 of Article I be amended to read:

"The officers elected shall be installed by the Chairman of the Grand Board of Trustees or another member of that Board so authorized by him at such place as will be most convenient for such installation."

The Committee said it felt Article I, Section 21, as it is presently worded is sufficient.

Resolution I proposes that Section 22 of Article I be amended so that the term of office of elected Officers would commence on January 1 following election instead of October 1 as presently provided in the Constitution. The Committee felt that Section 22 of Article I as presently written is sufficient.

Resolution J proposed that Section 41 of Article I be reworded to

a certain extent but the Committee failed to find an intent to change the provisions of Article I, Section 41.

Resolutions L through T proposed to change election, installation and tenure of office structure of Grand Lodge. The Committee carefully considered these resolutions individually and collectively and recommended that they not be adopted.

After considering all of the above resolutions the Committee said it does not concur in them and recommended that they not be adopted. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution U proposed that Article I, Section 202, be amended to read:

"Members of the Brotherhood must be members of the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction over that territory of the railroad on which employed except consolidated signal shops under the direction of the Chief Signal officer and where positions are allocated according to different locals involved. Those members will retain their membership in locals to which these positions are allocated. Whenever the locations of employment of any member is changed, either to a different location on the same railroad or from one railroad to another, such member shall, within thirty-five calendar days thereafter, transfer his membership to the subordinate lodge which has jurisdiction over the territory to which he has been transferred, provided that construction men shall only transfer their membership when permanently transferred to a new location."

Delegates shown above are giving serious consideration to one of the many proposals brought before the convention.

The Committee was of the opinion that where shops are consolidated, the parties involved should be able to reach an agreement among themselves and to set a hard and fast mandatory provision would cost untold problems in numerous instances on railroads which have made consolidations and where such problems have been mutually disposed of. The Committee recommended that Resolution U not be adopted. Its recommendation was adopted.

Several door prizes were awarded to Delegates and their families who attended the banquet held on Thursday night. Although Grand Lodge Officers and their families were not eligible to participate, the Delegates did permit Trustee C. R. Scott to receive the first "door" prize award. Brother Scott, holding the door at left, did not advise what he did with his door prize but he seemed well pleased with it. On the left is Dick Sarlo, master of ceremonies, and the young lady who drew Brother Scott's name is Annette Morrow, President Emeritus Jesse Clark's grandniece.

Resolution V proposed that Section 10 of Article II of the Constitution be amended. The Committee concurred in the intent of the resolution but recommended that certain changes be made in the proposal. The Committee recommended that Section 10 of Article II be amended to read:

"The Officers of a Subordinate Lodge shall be known as Chief, First Vice Chief, Second Vice Chief, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Financial Secretary, Lever, Chaplain, Inside Semaphore, and a Board of Trustees consisting of three or more members. Where Local By-laws so provide, the office of Lever, Chaplain, and Inside Semaphore need not be elected. Such officers to be appointed at each meeting by the presiding officer."

The Committee also recommended that the words "Past Chief" and

"Outside Semaphore" where they appear in Article II of the Constitution and in the Ritual be deleted. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution W proposed changes in Section 11 of Article II and the Committee reported that it concurred in the general intent of Resolution W and recommended that the above section be made to read:

"Any Subordinate Lodge may create the office of Assistant Financial Secretary. Any Subordinate Lodge may combine the offices of Financial Secretary, Treasurer and Recording Secretary."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution X proposed to eliminate the requirement to take an obligation. The Committee said it felt that in order to maintain the Brotherhood, it is a duty of each member to obligate himself to its principles. It, therefore, recommended that Resolution X not be adopted. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution BB recommended that Article I, Section 27, of the Constitution be changed to read:

"An elective Grand Lodge Officer or a full time Grand Lodge Representative who has already retired, or who may in the future retire from active service with Grand Lodge under the provisions of Railroad Retirement Rules and who has been in service of Grand Lodge for ten (10) years or more (a major portion of each of the ten (10) years to count as a year of service), at the time of retirement, shall be paid a retirement annuity amounting to one dollar ($1.00) per month for each year or major portion of a year of service with Grand Lodge, such annuity payment to be paid monthly."

The Committee concurred with the intent of the above resolution and recommended that it be adopted. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Delegate L. C. Sedlacek, Local 8-U.P., is congratulated by Secretary-Treasurer P. T. Drummond for having the best growth of whiskers at the convention. Brother Sedlacek's beard is typical of the male population of North Platte, Nebraska these days as that city is celebrating its centennial.

Resolution EE proposed to establish Chicago as the Convention site for the Brotherhood's triennial Conventions. The Committee concurred with the intent of the resolution and recommended that it be adopted. The recommendation of the Committee was not adopted.

Resolution FF proposed that Section 104 of Article I be amended to read:

"A Delegate in attendance at Conventions shall receive from Grand Lodge their regular rate of pay, not to exceed 8 hours per day including necessary expenses, provided that an itemized statement of such expenses is filed and approved by Grand Lodge. Delegates absent either at roll call or when the yeas and nays are called on any subject (unless excused by the Convention) shall receive no pay for that day. Delegates taken sick while attended the Convention shall receive pay the same as

The installation of officers was performed by retired Vice President Ira Fisher, at mike. Those installed were, from left to right: W. D. Wilson, trustee; Vice Presidents B. H. Steuerwald, R. T. Bates and M. B. Frye; Secretary-Treasurer P. T. Drummond; President C. J. Chamberlain; Vice Presidents T. H. Gregg, G. Orndorff and C. S. Chandler; W. H. Lewis, chairman of the Board of Trustees; C. R. Scott, trustee; and Grand Lodge Representative H. A. Stockdale. Chaplain George McGough, at Brother Fisher's left, and Lever W. L. Ellison, right, assisted in the ceremony.

The Santa Fe delegation was well represented by those shown above. From left to right, they are—Front row: W. L. Ellison; W. B. Harwell, Jr.; General Chairman W. H. Lewis; L. R. Silva and C. M. Page. Back row: D. W. Shoemaker; W. L. Henry; W. James; E. A. Kidd; W. L. Gladbach; A. V. Davis and W. L. Ewing.

if present at all meetings of the Convention upon proof of sickness to the Convention. Per Capita Tax to Grand Lodge shall be increased one dollar per quarter per member to pay delegates' expenses."

The Committee felt that such an arrangement as proposed in Resolution FF is not feasible when the cost is taken into consideration. It recommended that it not be adopted. The recommendation was adopted.

Resolution JJ proposed that Article I, Section 25 and 25(a), of the Constitution be revised to allow Grand Lodge Officers an increase in annual salaries effective January 1, 1968. The proposal reflects an increase of five percent over the rates which will be placed in effect January 1, 1968 under the provisions of Article I, Section 26, of the Constitution as a result of the wage settlement of our last national agreement.

The Committee gave careful consideration to the entire financial condition of Grand Lodge and the cost of operation in connection with various resolutions approved and felt that the financial condition is such that the funds will remain solvent without the necessity of asking any additional per capita tax and, therefore, recommended adoption of the resolution. The recommendation of the Committee was not adopted.

Resolution CC dealt with the duties of the Local Board of Trustees. The Committee concurred with the intent of Resolution CC and recommended that Article II, Section 41, of the Constitution be made to read:

"At the end of each quarter the Financial Secretary, in conjunction with the Treasurer, shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees a signed report of the financial standing of the Subordinate Lodge. A signed copy of said report is to be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of Grand Lodge within thirty (30) days thereafter. Failure to comply with this provision shall render said Officers liable to suspension by the President at the request of the Secretary-Treasurer of Grand Lodge."

President C. J. Chamberlain, right, is shown with his father and mother, Brother and Mrs. C. H. Chamberlain, following his election to head our Brotherhood. "Chuck's" dad is retired from the C&NW Signal Department and was a long time officer of Local 108.

In addition, the Committee recommended that Article II, Section 62, of the Constitution be amended to read:

"The Board shall meet as soon as possible following their election to examine the finances and books of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer. Thereafter, such audits must be made at least every twelve (12) months."

The Committee also recommended that Article II, Section 63, of the Constitution be amended to read:

"The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all its proceedings and at the end of each audit shall submit a full and complete report in writing to the Subordinate Lodge for approval. Failure on the part of the Board or any member thereof to comply with this Section shall render them liable to suspension by the Subordinate Lodge."

The above revisions are necessary to reflect the intent of Resolution CC and the Committee recommended its adoption. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee considered and made recommendations on 36 resolutions. These propositions covered a wide range of subjects. Here is a resume of what they cov-

ered and the action taken on them by the Convention:

Resolution No. 1 proposed that our Brotherhood immediately initiate conferences with the American Trani Dispatchers' Association for the purpose of merging the two organizations into one group. The Committee recommended that the resolution not be adopted. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 2 proposed that Grand Lodge take the proper action to secure changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act to obtain a just increase in unemployment and sickness benefits. The Committee concurred in the intent of the resolution but recommended that no action be taken on it as the changes requested in the resolution are now before Congress in Bill H.R. 8777. The Committee also recommended strong support of this Bill. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 3 recommended that Grand Lodge take action to secure a change in the Unemployment Insurance Act to increase the seven-day time limit for mailing completed sickness benefit forms to sixty (60) days. The Committee concurred with the intent of the resolution and recommended that the Grand Executive Council take proper action to comply with it. The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 4 recommended that during the next negotiations an effort be made to secure a wage spread between Signal Maintainers and Signalmen in gangs. The Committee recommended that the resolution not be adopted. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolutions 5, 27 and 32 pertained to the Railroad Retirement Act. Resolution No. 5 proposed that Grand Lodge take action to have the Railroad Retirement Act amended to provide that an employe who has a total of 85 years in age and service may receive a full pension. Resolution No. 27 proposed that the Railroad Retirement Act be amended to provide that an employe with at least 30 years of service could retire with full benefits at age 60 and that retirement at age 65 be mandatory. Resolution No. 32 proposed that the Railroad Retirement Act be amended to permit retirement when an employe has 30 years of service or at age 60, whichever occurs first. Compulsory retirement would, under the Resolution, be imposed upon employes who have attained both 30 years of service and age 60. The Committee concurred in the intent of the resolutions but recommended that because of the prohibitive costs necessary to implement them, it recommended that no action be taken on them by the Convention. The Committee did, however, recommend that Grand Lodge take action toward obtaining a substantial increase in benefits for widows. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Howard Habermeyer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, addressed the convention on opening day. He was recently appointed to fill his position for another term by President Johnson.

Resolution No. 6 called for all system committees, through their General Chairmen, to be advised at least ninety (90) days prior to the serving of Section 6 Notices to initiate movements on a national basis and that all General Chairmen be convened in a group discussion at least 30 days prior to initiating such movements for the purpose of approving, disapproving, or changing the proposals. The resolution also asked that at least three General Chairmen selected by a majority vote of the General Chairmen, be on the bargaining committee of any national movement and that all system committee members be furnished weekly copies of the minutes of all discussions of national bargaining committees. The Committee felt this procedure would entail a great deal of additional expense and would be impracticable and recommended that it not be adopted. The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 7 proposed that our Brotherhood refrain from joining national movements supported by the Railway Labor Executives' Association unless it has the Association's agreement it will not commit the Signalmen's Organization without the consent of the Brotherhood's authorized representatives. The Committee told the Convention that no doubt the intent of the Resolution had merit and it pointed out that the Railway Labor Executives' Association is solely and completely an anonymous body and that none of its actions are binding on its members. It recommended that the resolution not be adopted and its report was adopted.

Resolutions No. 8, 10, 18, 21 and 23 all dealt with the question of cumulative sick leave and sick leave pay in varying amounts and days. The Committee noted that a Section 6 Notice was then in the hands of the General Chairmen to serve on the Carriers on September 1 to accomplish the aims set forth in the resolutions. It also noted that some of the resolutions' aims are now the subject of proposed amendments to existing laws and stated that it concurred in the intent of the resolutions and the contemplated handling of this question by the Grand Executive Council. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolutions No. 9, 20, 22, 34, and 35 dealt with improvements in our holiday agreements. The Committee observed that the majority of our holidays and the conditions under which they are paid for, are covered by national agreements negotiated in cooperation with other standard railroad labor organizations. The Committee recommended that these resolutions be referred to the Grand Executive Council for consideration and handling with other organizations who are signatory to the national holiday agreements. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 11 proposed that arrangements be made to get up-to-date agreements with managements made in loose leaf form so changes in rules could be made more promptly. The Committee concurred in the intent of the resolution but recommended that the respective

General Chairman Howard Norris, D.U.T.-D.&R.G.W., reports to one of the regular sessions of the convention.

General Committees attempt to obtain the benefits outlined in the resolution. The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 12 proposed that the rules for calls provide for a minimum of 6 hours instead of the present four. The Committee concurred in the intent of the resolution and recommended it be adopted. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolutions No. 13, 16 and 24 proposed that our Health and Welfare plans be amended and improved to provide additional coverage for retired employes and their families, and additional benefits in general to meet the increasing costs of medical and hospital care, including eye and dental care. The Committee concurred in the intent of the resolutions and recommended that our Grand Executive Council in cooperation with other organizations signatory to our Health and Welfare plans and agreements endeavor to bring about these improvements. The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 14 proposed that all employes working with two or more years service be guaranteed severance pay. The Committee stated it believed the intent of the resolution is to afford severance pay to employes who are forced to leave the service account of mergers, force reductions, etc. With this explanation, the Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted and its recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 15 proposed that our Brotherhood at the close of the present wage contract embark on an independent wage movement and assess each member $10.00 to defray the cost of same. The Committee said although it believed that a wage increase is desirable it did not concur with the assessment and recommended that with this explanation, its report be adopted. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 17 proposed that Grand Lodge initiate a move with other non-operating rail unions to have Travelers Insurance Company discontinue coordinating benefits with insurance companies that have insurance coverage with our members or dependents. The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 19 proposed that all tools required to perform an employe's duties be furnished by the company and a money allowance be made for work clothes, safety shoes and prescription safety glasses. The Committee recommended that the resolution be made more inclusive to cover wearing apparel necessary to the health and safety of the employe while engaged in carriers' service, such as rain coats, rain hats, rubber boots, etc. With this addition to the resolution, the Committee recommended that it be adopted. The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 25 proposed that employes receive pay while serving on juries. The Committee said it felt that in addition to normal jury pay allowed by the courts, employes should be made whole for any lost time incurred in these duties. With this addition, the Committee recommended the resolution be adopted. The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 26 proposed that an employe be allowed three days off with pay in the case of a death in his immediate family. The Committee recommended adoption of the resolution and its recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 28 proposed that our Organization initiate a move for a 13 percent wage increase to become effective at the expiration of our current wage agreement and that future wage agreements not exceed a two year period. The Committee felt this resolution was too restrictive and recommended that it not be adopted. The Committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 29 proposed that our Brotherhood initiate an independent wage move to bring our members' rates of pay up to or higher than those paid employes in outside industries having similar skills and responsibilities. It also proposed that these rates should be coupled with an escalator clause to keep them abreast of the ever increasing cost of living. In addition, it proposed that the Railroad Retirement tax be increased or the taxable amount of income be increased to

Representatives of Travelers Insurance Co. held a seminar on benefits available under our Health & Welfare plans. Patrick Lavery, left, and John R. Shunick, right, were introduced to those attending by Brother C. J. Chamberlain. Lavery and Shunick are from Travelers' Chicago Office.

provide our retired members a more adequate living standard. The resolution proposed that Grand Lodge be instructed to endeavor to bring these changes about. The Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted and its recommendation was adopted.

Resolutions No. 30 and 36 proposed wage differentials among the several classes of employes we represent. The Committee concurred generally with the intent of the resolutions but did not feel that there should be a differential in the basic rates of pay between signalmen and signal maintainers but did agree that substantial differentials should exist between the several classes of employes to create an incentive for promotion and to accept greater responsibility. The Committee recommended concurrence in the intent of these resolutions in percentage amounts. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 31 proposed that after an employe has been on duty for 14 hours, he should be allowed a four hour paid rest period. The Committee recommended adoption of the resolution. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 33 proposed that the Convention select a committee from the delegates to the Convention to study and revise current agreements and enlarge and expand the scope of our rules. The Committee stated it feels the agreements should be kept up-to-date but could not see a need for a special committee to be created for this purpose. The Committee recommended nonconcurrence of the resolution. Its report was adopted.

Live A Little Longer

Cataracts: Cause & Cure

By Dr. William A. Sawyer
IAMAW Medical Consultant

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A QUESTION ABOUT CATARacts of the eyes, its cause and treatment. Is surgery the only cure?

Cataracts occur in the lens of the eye, situated just behind the pupil. In health, the lens is clear. With age and certain diseases, such as diabetes, glaucoma and uveitis, the lens may become cloudy, gradually shutting out the light with its growing cloudiness. It is not a growth but a chemical change in the lens. Cloudiness increases and eventually, sometimes after several years, the lens becomes completely opaque. It is then called a white pupil or a ripe cataract. Vision diminishes as the cloudiness increases. Ultimately all vision is shut out.

A person may have a cataract in one eye or in both. It is rather common, however, to have them in both eyes, either developing at the same time or separately. Most cataracts occur in people in the later years of life. Occasionally there are cataracts in young people.

There is no medicine that will postpone this change in the lens. Surgery is the only cure or treatment. Because of the psychological factors associated with vision, it has been possible for quacks to offer special treatment for cataracts other than surgery. No attention should be paid to such claims.

Cataract surgery is successful in the vast majority of cases. It is performed by competent eye surgeons—ophthalmologists—all over the country.

Earlier Operations

Formerly it was considered necessary to wait for months, until the cataract ripened, before surgery was undertaken. Today it is not necessary to wait until the cataract is far advanced. It is present-day practice to remove the lens as soon as useful vision has deteriorated to the point that the patient cannot carry on with his usual occupation. Cataract surgery has reached a high state of perfection. New techniques, anesthetics, drugs, nursing care, instruments and training of eye surgeons are of a high order. It is not a painful operation to be feared.

Cataract operations are performed under local anesthesia. A half circle incision is made in the white portion of the eye above the clear cornea or iris and also along the upper edge of the cornea and iris. This gives access to the lens which is drawn out by a small cup-shaped instrument that holds on to the lens by vacuum suction. The incision is then closed by suturing.

Special Glasses

After surgery, the eye without a lens cannot focus. It is necessary to supply this need by cataract glasses. These are necessarily thick and sometimes heavy. Wearing them at first can be disturbing, but the vast majority soon become adjusted to them. Contact lenses are being used increasingly with comfort and safety. Wtih them, the field of vision is wider.

When the cataract is removed, the result is like defrosting a window or raising the window shade; the light comes in freely and the patient is able to see clearly. There is no operation that has given so much happiness to so many as has removal of a cataract.

Want More Action in Education, Housing

THE PRESIDENT OF THE Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, Reginald Dawson, says that municipalities can no longer bear the burden of paying a good part of the costs of education from property taxes.

Coincidentally, the Special Projects Director of the Canadian Welfare Council declares that Canada's efforts in the field of low-rent housing for low-income families have been nothing short of a disgrace.

The Welfare Council's Michael Wheeler told the delegates to its annual conference that, from 1949 to 1966, public housing units averaged less than one percent of the total housing starts, or about 21,000 units. Mr. Wheeler was commenting on a study being made by the Council. The Council will report on its findings in total at a national housing conference in October 1968.

Describing the federal government's attack on the housing problem as "pathetically meager," the Council's researcher said all three

levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, are spending only a fraction of what they should on subsidized housing, because poor people "are easy to ignore."

LeMay Named To New Position by Union Carbide

J. E. LeMAY HAS BEEN named marketing manager for chemical products by Union Carbide Corporation's Carbon Products Division. He succeeds R. L. vonHohenleiten, who has been appointed marketing manager for British Acheson Electrodes Ltd., Sheffield, England.

LeMay.

Mr. LeMay was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering in 1941, and joined the Carbon Products Division as a sales trainee in Cleveland in 1945. He was in field sales in Baton Rouge, La., from 1946 until 1949, and for the next two years was in the Pittsburgh sales office. He served as assistant district manager in Dallas for two years, and in a similar capacity in San Francisco for a year.

In 1954, Mr. LeMay was named division manager in Dallas, and was division manager in Pittsburgh from 1957 until September, 1960, when he was named manager of technical services for brush and railroad products. Since August, 1961, he has been marketing manager for electrical and mechanical products.

Grade-Crossing Safety Study Urged by Boyd

SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTation Alan S. Boyd has ordered an "immediate action program" for reducing the number of highway-railroad grade-crossing accidents.

Secretary Boyd has directed Federal Highway Administrator Lowell K. Bridwell and Railroad Administrator A. Scheffer Lang to ask each state highway department to select one highway-railroad grade crossing for each 4,000 miles of federal-aid highway system for testing of the "most suitable known or proposed system of protection."

Note of Appreciation From the "Clarks"

President Emeritus Jesse Clark expresses the following note of appreciation on behalf of his wife, Rosalie and himself:

"It has been our personal pleasure to have been afforded the opportunity and privilege to know and make so many friends in the Railroad Industry over the past many years.

"We have worked, played and sometimes fought with many of you, but these activities have always been with the best interest of the Brotherhood and the members we have been honored to serve at heart.

"To our many friends and associates in the entire industry—both Labor and Management, all associated therewith —we extend thanks and sincere best wishes for the future.

"We will continue to reside at our old home address—4829 N. Damen Ave., Apt. 302, Chicago, Illinois 60625. Phone: SUnnyside 4-1886."

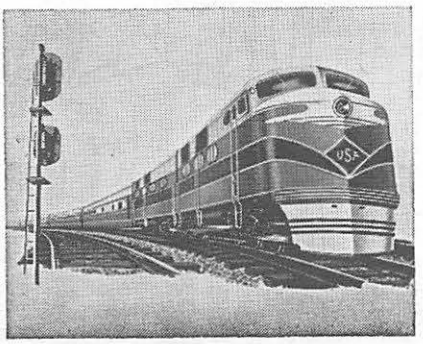
This would involve about 200 crossings in the nation, Boyd said, and the knowledge gained through this special effort would "help improve design and development of protective devices for general use.

"The railway-highway grade-crossing problem is a railroad, highway, and public problem which requires an intensive attack on all factors which contribute to such accidents," the Transportation Secretary said.

Secretary Boyd directed Administrators Bridwell and Lang to:

- Make available immediately to all states guidelines for diagnosing hazards, based on information which currently is available in the Federal Highway and Railroad Administrations.
- Encourage the railroads to "rehabilitate existing protective devices and grade-crossing sites under their jurisdiction."
- Launch a research and development program for more effective measures and devices to reduce occurrence of grade-crossing accidents.
- Develop better methods, in cooperation with rail, state and local officials, for providing suitable investigation data.
- Intensify the efforts of the Bureaus of Motor Carrier Safety and Railroad Safety in investigating grade-crossing accidents involving federally-regulated carriers.
- Work with state and local school officials to identify possible rerouting of school buses.

Secretary Boyd also ordered a review of present federal and state regulations and laws for mandatory stopping of certain vehicles and asked for identification of crossings used by vehicles carrying hazardous materials.



Habermeyer Renamed Head Of Railroad Retirement Board

THE APPOINTMENT OF Howard W. Habermeyer by President Johnson to his fourth term as chairman and public member of the Railroad Retirement Board was confirmed by the Senate on August 23. The Board administers a Federal system of retirement, survivor, unemployment, and sickness insurance benefits for railroad employes and their families.

Mr. Habermeyer was first appointed by President Eisenhower in 1956 to fill the unexpired term of the former chairman. He was reappointed to a full five-year term by President Eisenhower in 1957 and by the late President Kennedy in 1962. The present five-year appointment is the first by President Johnson.

Mr. Habermeyer, who is 52, is a career employe of the Federal Government. He started with the Board in 1936, only one year after the railroad retirement system was established. From a job as messenger, he rose to head one of the largest offices in the Board before he became chairman in 1956.

Among the honors Mr. Habermeyer has received was his selection in 1955 as one of 10 Federal employes to receive the Arthur S. Flemming award. This is a distinction given to young men for outstanding achievement in the Federal Government. At the time, he was cited for his unusual administrative ability, judgment, leadership, and personal progress through the Federal career system.

Mr. Habermeyer is a former railroad employe, having worked as an electrician's helper on the Burlington Railroad. His father was an employe of that road for 47 years.

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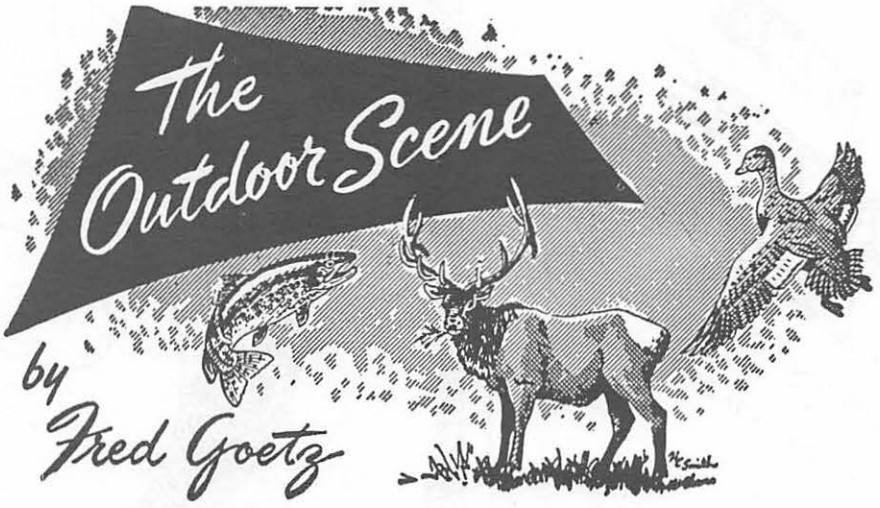


MRS. G. BRAUTLACHT, wife of George Brautlacht, a

retired signal maintainer for the Southern Pacific Railroad and a member of Local 179, says she and her husband dearly love the Rogue River of Oregon, particularly in May when they visit for the spectacular salmon fishing that prevails at that time of year.

Here's a picture of Mrs. Brautlacht with a pair of Chinook salmon — a 16½ and 17¾ pounder she took from the Rogue in May. Both were duped on a spin glow lure—casting from the bank.

* * *

Martin Neuhausen, Jr., participating in the Jaycee Fishing Derby out of Kalispell, Mont., was a proud lad when he nipped an 8 pound Dolly Varden, otherwise known as bull trout, and learned, later, that it was the largest one caught that day.

Martin had it displayed on the bank for the judges to see. However, before they reached him that portion of earth beneath the fish gave way and to his horror, slid down the slippery bank into the river and was carried away by the swift current.

Fortunately, he had previously registered the catch with the derby officials and although he did not go home with the fish, he did go home with his prize—a trailer and a boat—and, of course, a fish tale that he can tell for many years to come.

* * *

Retired from the Rock Island Lines, Lloyd Schildmiller, a signalman and member of Local 40, is catching up on his leisure time, fishing in the sun near his present residence at Phoenix, Arizona. Here's a pic of Lloyd with his latest finny acquisition from Lake Saguaro, situated a shade over 25 miles from his kitchen door. It's a large mouth bass that tipped the scales at 6 pounds and measured 21 inches from nose to tail. He duped it with a yellow flatfish.

* * *

I've searched the records for any listing of record-weight beaver and have, thus far, failed to find any. Therefore, until I am advised otherwise, I'm going to credit that distinction to young Don Link of Bend, Oregon, trusting that by doing so will stir up a little fire on the subject.

Here's a pic of Don with the latest

achievement, a moose of a beaver he trapped that weighed 76 pounds. His father, Leslie, who has initiated his son in the ways of the outdoors and was with Don on the trap run, snapped the pic.

We're indebted to Mrs. Link for forwarding the photo. She tells us that the pelt was sold to veteran furrier Sol Rubin who declared it was, by far, the largest he's seen in 30 years of fur buying.

* * *

A. G. Wiesjohn of Plymouth, Indiana, another retiree, a charter member of Local 73 for over 45 years, and his wife journey south to a favorite fishing spot in Florida. Last report we had was four large mouth for the Weisjohns, eased from Lake Griffin, about 6 miles north of Leesburg.

* * *

One of the largest bucks we've heard about in many a moon was

reported by signal maintainer O. W. Butcher of Walbridge, Ohio, a member of Local 216. His hunting buddy, V. W. Jividen, also a member of Local 216, nailed an 11-pointer that dressed out at 225 pounds. Anybody top that?

* * *

Chalk up a pair of Canadian geese for F. A. Wandrey of Kouts, Indiana, a retired member of Local 146 who can look back on close to 50 years of service as a signalman. Using a 12-gauge shotgun, he downed the honkers near the Kankakee River in Porter County.

* * *

We hear that John "Big Jack" Quallich of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, got his deer this past season, his twenty-second deer as a matter of fact, in 25 years of hunting in the Kane area of his state.

* * *

All members of the Brotherhood —in good standing—can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCODILE fishing lures. All that's necessary is a clear photo of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. It doesn't have to be a professional photograph, a good clear snapshot will do. Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. SJ, Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207. Please mention your local number and zip code. Of course, retired members are eligible.

Railroad Retirement System

Longevity Of Railroad Retirement Beneficiaries

A RECENT STUDY MADE BY the Railroad Retirement Board refutes the often heard contention that employes die shortly after they retire. The average railroad man retiring at age 65 can expect to receive his annuity for about 13.2 years, and one retiring at age 62 can expect to receive his benefit for about 15.3 years.

In line with general experience, the study showed that a woman beneficiary has a considerably longer life expectancy than a man of the same age. However, life expectancies are not the same for all categories of female beneficiaries. Retired female employes can generally expect to live a little longer than recipients of wives' annuities, and wives can expect to live somewhat longer than widows. At age 65, the average female age annuitant has a future lifetime of about 16.9 years (3½ years longer than her male counterpart). A 65-year-old wife of a railroad employe can expect to live about 16.5 years, and a widow the same age, about 16.0 years. The length of their active participation in the labor force may contribute to the longer life expectancy of retired women employes. Also, it may be that a woman's life expectancy is shortened by the changes in her financial and social position that follow widowhood.

The study showed that the life expectancies for most categories of railroad retirement beneficiaries did not change significantly in the 3 years since a similar study was last made. Also, it showed that the mortality experience of beneficiaries under the Railroad Retirement Act continues to compare favorably with that for the U.S. population at large. At age 65, a railroad male age annuitant has a life expectancy of 13.2 years, while the figure for males in the general population is 12.7 years. For women, the variation is even more pronounced, with the corresponding figures being 16.9 years and 15.9 years.

The current study, like those made in earlier years, indicated that the life expectancy of an employe who just become disabled is considerably less than that for a man of the same age who became disabled some time earlier. At age 50, for instance, the man who just became disabled can expect to live 14.1 years, but a man of the same age who became disabled 5 or more years earlier can expect to live another 15.0 years. These differences occur because the weaker and more seriously disabled individuals are the first to die and only the relatively stronger and less disabled among them manage to survive 5 or more years after they become disabled.

The above figures are based on the overall experience of all disabled employes on the Board's rolls, both the occupationally disabled and the totally disabled. As might be expected, the experience for the totally disabled was found to be considerably less favorable than for all disabled employes. For the totally disabled, the life expectancy for the man who just became disabled at age 50 is only 11.2 years, and for the man of the same age who became totally disabled 5 or more years earlier, it is 12.4 years.

The data which provided the basis for the life expectancy figures also permitted an estimate of what proportion of the retired individuals on the Board's rolls can be expected to survive a specified number of years. According to the study, of every 1,000 employes who retire at age 65, 839 will still be alive 5 years after retirement, 628 after 10 years, 401 after 15 years, and 199 after 20 years. Thus, about one of every five new retirees aged 65 will still be alive and receiving benefits 20 years from now. The durability of the widows is even more impressive, with one of every three alive at age 65 expected to survive to the age of 85.

It should be remembered that life expectancy figures are averages for large groups. A particular individual's future lifetime may be shorter or longer than the life expectancy for his age and group. In the Board's experience, many annuitants lived but a short time after they retired, but, on the other hand, thousands have been on the benefit rolls for 25 years or more.

Determine Your Rights Under FELA

Members who are injured on the job and the dependents of those members who have been killed or have died as the result of such injuries should by all means ascertain their rights and benefits under the Federal Employers' Liability Act before attempting any settlement with the railroad.

Below is a list of attorneys who, on the basis of information made available to us, are competent to give full information and assistance to those in need of it.

This list is compiled and maintained on the strength of information furnished us by both attorneys and members. The accuracy of the list that we will publish from time to time depends entirely on the information furnished us. Therefore, everyone concerned is urged to keep us informed regarding cases handled, nature of the case, terms of the settlement, commendations, criticisms, etc.

Vice President G. Orndorff, Room 1812, 220 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604, has been designated to receive and compile this information.

Atlanta, Ga. 30303. Thomas J. Lewis, Jr., 905 Healy Bldg.
Tel. JAckson 2-4229

Baltimore, Md. 21202. Bernard M. Savage, 10 Light St., 30th Floor, Maryland National Bank Bldg.
Tel. MUlberry 5-2713

Bergenfield, N. J. 07621. Charles J. Tyne, 104 N. Washington Ave.
Tel. DUmont 4-9433

Birmingham, Ala. 35203. Rives, Peterson, Pettus & Conway, 17th Floor, Twenty-one Twenty-one Bldg.

Boston, Mass. 02108. Francis H. Farrell, Suite 701, Old South Bldg., 294 Washington Street
Tel. LIberty 2-3270

Chicago, Ill. 60602. Henslee-Monek - Henslee, 120 Madison Bldg.
Tel. STate 2-5925

Cleveland, Ohio 44114. Howard M. Metzenbaum, 700 Union Commerce Bldg.
Tel. PR 1-4515

Denver, Colo. 80202. Alex Stephen Keller, 316 Symes Bldg.
Tel. ALpine 5-3603

East St. Louis, Ill. 62201. Dan McGlynn, 120 N. Main St.

Fort Worth, Tex. Contact George L. Schmidt, at Houston, Texas 77004.

Houston, Tex. 77004. George L. Schmidt, 4714 Fannin
Tel. JA 6-1564

Kansas City, Mo. 64105. Norman R. Jones, Suite 1420, Commerce Tower, 911 Main Street
Tel. HA 1-5411

Little Rock, Ark. 72201. Norman R. Jones, 607 Pyramid Bldg.
Tel. AC 501, Franklin 5-7497

Los Angeles, Calif. 90012. Clifton Hildebrand, 205 S. Broadway, Suite 400
Tel. MAdison 9-2214

Minneapolis, Minn. 55402. Eugene Rerat, 1100 First National Bank Bldg.
Tel. FEderal 9-9231

New York, N.Y. 10017. John V. Higgins, 535 Fifth Ave.
Tel. YUkon 6-1377

Oakland, Calif. 94612. Clifton Hildebrand, 1212 Broadway
Tel. GLencourt 1-6732

Pittsburgh, Pa., 15230. Robert B. Ivory, 711 Frick Bldg.
Tel. 471-3740

Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. Wayne L. Black, 530 Judge Bldg.
Tel. EMpire 4-3566

San Antonio, Tex. 78205. George L. Schmidt, 1515 NBC Bldg.

Seattle, Washington 98104. Arthur E. Piehler, 1519 Norton Bldg.
Tel. MAin 4-4700

Sherman Oaks, Calif. 94103 John M. Ennis, Suite 27, Lydee Bldg., 15445 Ventura

St. Louis, Mo. 63101. Norman R. Jones, 1010 Arcade Bldg.
812 Olive Street
Tel. CEntral 1-6060

Syracuse, N.Y. 13202. J. Murray Dunn, 707 State Tower Bldg.
Tel. HA 2-0303

Vicksburg, Miss. 39180. James B. Ramsey, First National Bank Bldg.
Tel. VIcksburg 636-5561

Wichita, Kans. 67202. Payne H. Ratner, 444 N. Market, P.O. Box 306
Tel. AMherst 2-6423

Wichita, Kans. 67202. John C. Frank, 615 Union National Bldg. Bldg.
Tel. AMherst 4-0346

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS, for The Signalman's Journal

IF THERE IS ANYTHING that American housewives seem desperately not to need, it is more washday miracles. Yet the large manufacturers continue to bring out "new" products, advertise them heavily on TV, and housewives rush to buy them.

Proctor & Gamble, for example, already had eight different brands of detergents and soap powders. But it spent an estimated $24 million in 1965 to introduce yet a new one—Bold. It immediately became a big seller, taking sales not only from competitors but from P&G's own Tide and other detergents. Still not satisfied with these contributions to the Confused Society, P&G now has introduced Bonus—"The Complete Detergent."

Incidentally, the $24 million spent to introduce Bold—just one new detergent—is almost twice as much as the $13 million the Government spends a year to operate the Federal Trade Commission—the main ad-policing agency.

P&G also has brought out a new liquid cleaner called Top Job, promoting it so heavily on TV that it soon outsold not only the competitive Ajax but P&G's own venerable Mr. Clean. In dishwashing liquids, another specialized type of detergent, we recently counted in one store 14 different brands offered by six companies, not including different sizes or even dishwasher types.

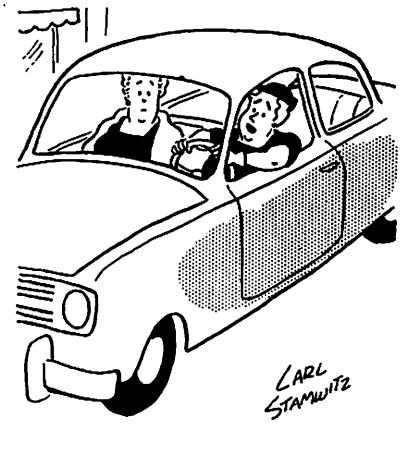
The real question is, can a housewife find happiness without running into the supermarket when "new" brands of products are introduced on television, screaming "give me this and give me that," as one large retailer recently said housewives do.

The first thing we need to know is that most of the "new" cleaning products are not really new. Virtually all detergents or cleaners brought on the market nowadays are advertised as "new, Improved." Since there are almost no new ingredients available, advertisers are forced to make such pathetic boasts as that Top Job has ammonia. Ammonia is one of the oldest and cheapest cleaning standbys. This makes no difference to modern consumers. Top Job already is the biggest seller of this type of cleaner.

Besides ammonia, two other inexpensive old standbys often used by "new brand-name products" to claim additional effectiveness, are borax and chlorine bleach.

In some cases all you need do is read the labels to see what the ingredients really are. The main active ingredient in Spic and Span, Soilax and other heavy-duty powder cleaners is trisodium phosphate. You can pay 30 to 35 cents a pound box for such brand-name cleaners which may be approximately 80 per cent inert ingredients. In contrast, some of the consumer co-ops sell plain TSP in five-pound packages at a cost of 14 cents a pound, or it can be bought in hardware stores at slightly higher prices.

With little difference among liquid detergents, the advertisers have chosen to fight it out on the basis of color, pink versus Palmolive's "clear, clean, emerald green—a beautiful new invention." The difference in cost between the private and advertised brands, even for the same color, is startling. The private brands offered by some large retailers are almost half the price of Lux Pink, and are just as pink. Even lesser-known national brands like Octagon liquid are much cheaper.



"The only time I get car sick is when we have to dig up the payment on this one."

The public favors one brand of steel wool pads noticeably—S.O.S. It costs more than No. 2, Brillo, which tries harder by being a little cheaper. In ordering General Foods to dispose of the S.O.S. Co., the FTC said that the various household steel wool products, like the liquid bleaches, are functionally identical. What makes the difference in consumer preference is "extensive advertising."

Brand-name water softeners of the non-precipitating type often are basically STP (sodium tripolyphosphate). STP can be bought under its own name for about $1 for five pounds.

Two shopping points may be useful to you:

—In buying bar soaps, testimony by soap manufacturers before Congressional committees itself has indicated that the only rational way to buy is by price. While soap manufacturers have a kind of privileged sanctuary, and are not required to show the weights of their soaps on the wrapper, as are other products, most soaps tend to be standardized as to volume. (The exception is floating soaps which are cut to shape, and have more air, which is why they float. They look larger than milled soaps, which are pressed together when shaped.)

What often does vary from week to week is the relative price. You may find one brand of soap costing 20 to 40 percent less than 'others of the size and type simply because of a special sale.

Even though powder detergents do show their net weights, you cannot depend on the weight as your guide to comparative values. Each brand varies in density; thus, in the weight of a cupful. What really counts is how many cupfuls the manufacturer tells you to use for a wash, compared to how many cupfuls you get in the box. This you have to determine yourself from experience with the various products. What looks to be a lot of detergent for the money sometimes proves to be more expensive per washload because you have to use more.

YOUR WASHINGTON Reporter

By R. E. Porter

WILL "BIG BROTHER" GOVernment become a way of life in the major industries of the United States? That question was widely raised on the heels of the drastic action by Congress in imposing "mediation with finality" on the railroad shopcrafts in their wage dispute with the carriers.

In some quarters, talk was heard of widening compulsion to include other fields. For example, former New York state Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, who served on high federal posts during the New Deal and Fair Deal, called for a system of labor courts to make final and binding decisions in major labor-management disputes. His proposal was hailed on Capitol Hill —mostly by conservatives of both parties. Other schemes for compulsory legislation were also aired.

As readers will recall, Congress acted on "finality" legislation swiftly after many shopmen on their own walked out in mid-July, shutting down the great bulk of the nation's railroads. National leaders of the shopcraft unions had not called a strike, but they withdrew a no-strike pledge which had prevailed for over a month while a conference committee of the Senate and House was trying to reach agreement on differing versions of legislation passed by the two chambers to deal with the dispute. They terminated the pledge because of the long delays within the committee on coming to an agreement.

Thereafter, spontaneous walkouts of shopmen occurred on one railroad after another, beginning early Sunday morning July 16. Newspapers stirred up a wave of hysteria over these stoppages, and on Monday, at the demand of the Administration, Congress steamrollered through a bill that had previously passed the Senate.

This bill, as heretofore reported, provided for a five-man special board to try to mediate the dispute for 30 days. If mediation failed, then the board was to hold hearings and issue its own settlement recommendations at the end of another 30 days. If both sides did not reach agreement at the end of a third 30-day period, then the recommendations would become binding for up to two years dating from Jan. 1, 1967. In all that time, the shopcrafts would be forbidden to strike over the issues involved in the dispute.

In short, this called for compulsory arbitration as the final step, as the carriers had demanded all along. Immediately after the bill was signed by President Johnson, the shopcraft unions directed their members to return to work. Thus the strike ended within 48 hours after it began.

* * *

Under the whiplash of the hysteria stirred up over the strike, the "finality" bill swept through the Senate by 68 to 21 and the House by 244 to 148. In the Senate, 36 Democrats and 32 Republicans voted for the bill. Twenty liberal Democrats and only one Republican—Brooke of Massachusetts—voted "no." In the House, 123 Republicans and 121 Democrats voted for the bill; 103 Democrats and 45 Republicans against.

"Her father's a steel magnate, but I'd say she has her own drawing power!"

Railway unions and all labor denounced the measure. The Railway Labor Executives' Association issued a statement pointing out that on three separate occasions the rail unions had offered to work out a plan for moving essential rail shipments during a strike, but all these offers were rejected by the government.

The statement declared that Congress had decreed compulsory wages for the workers, without touching profits. "This kind of law is unfair and un-American," the RLEA said. It asserted that, to be even-handed, the government should have also seized the railroads and impounded the profits until a wage settlement was negotiated.

AFL-CIO President George Meany also assailed the congressional action. He declared that "if railroads are so important that workers are not allowed to strike, then the public should own the railroads, not any private interest."

He warned "smug employers" not to view the rail legislation as a pattern for other industries. If they do, he made it clear, private enterprise may face its doom. If any industry is so vital that its workers can't strike, Meany said, "then that industry is so important to the public interest that nobody should make a profit from it"—and the public should own it.

* * *

Railroads appeared assured of an additional $300 million a year in revenues under an Interstate Commerce Commission order which approved most of the freight rate increases proposed by the carriers. The increases are estimated to average three percent.

These are the first general increases granted since 1960. In the interim the railroads have boasted about holding down rates while prices as a whole have steadily risen. They said mechanization, modernization and other changes made it possible to "hold the line" on rates —though much of that was accomplished by eliminating tens of thousands of jobs of rail workers.

Brotherhood Moves For

Travel And Sickness Insurance Protection

THE BROTHERHOOD'S GENeral Chairmen on most U. S. Carriers served notices on the railroads on September 1 to establish carrier paid insurance protection for our members in the case of illness or other disability, and against risks involved in travel incident to employment.

As this is written, conferences on the notices are being held on the various properties. It is not expected that these conferences will result in a settlement of the issues and they will be progressed on a national basis. The Journal will carry reports on the progress of this move during the coming months.

The notices served on the carriers read as follows:

ARTICLE I. INSURANCE PROTECTION AGAINST RISKS INVOLVED IN TRAVEL INCIDENT TO EMPLOYMENT

The carrier shall secure and maintain in force, without cost to the employes, an appropriate insurance policy or policies with a responsible and reputable insurer or insurers having adequate financial resources to assure ability to meet any prospective liabilities, and with the employes or their designees as beneficiaries (as their interests may appear) of such insurance, insuring risks involved in travel incident to employment, as follows:

A. In the event of accidental death or total and permanent disability of the employe the insurer shall pay a minimum of $100,000 in case the employe has one dependent or no dependent and shall pay $10,000 additional for each dependent the employe has in excess of one.

B. In the event of temporary disability of the employe, whether total or partial, resulting from an accident, the insurer shall reimburse the employe for all loss of earnings due to such disability.

C. In the event of permanent partial disability of the employe resulting from an accident the insurer shall pay a percentage of the amount payable in the event of total and permanent disability determined by the degree of disability.

D. In the event of any accidental injury to the employe whether or not disabling and in addition to any payments on account of disability, the insurer shall pay the full costs of all medical and hospital care and treatment incident to such injury to the extent that such costs are not covered by other insurance provided by the employer without expense to the employe.

E. Such insurance shall further protect the employe from any liability and any cost of defending against liability resulting from any covered accident and reimburse him for any damage to or loss of his vehicle or other property due to such accident.

F. The insurance described in the preceding paragraphs of this Article I shall apply to and cover any accident occurring while an employe is engaged in traveling from one place to another incident to his employment, regardless of whether the route is on carrier property or on public highways or rights of way or on other private property or any other place, and regardless of the cause of accident, whether negligent or willful conduct on the part of the employe or a fellow employe or negligent or willful conduct otherwise attributable to the carrier or to anyone else or caused by Act of God or unavoidable accident. Travel incident to the employe's employment shall include all travel in the course of employment irrespective of the ownership of the vehicle or other means of conveyance used and all travel between any place of employment and the employe's home or temporary residence or lodging if such travel is in a conveyance furnished by or pursuant to arrangements of the carrier or provided by the employe or another person with the permission or acquiescence of the carrier.

ARTICLE II. PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF EARNINGS DUE TO SICKNESS OR OTHER DISABILITY

The carrier shall establish and maintain, without cost to the employes, a nongovernmental plan of sickness insurance supplemental to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act which shall provide in combination with such benefits, if any, as the employe may be entitled to receive under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act the following payments:

A. For the number of days of payment in a calendar year set forth in paragraph B of this Article II each employe shall receive payments with respect to each "day of sickness" as defined in the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (other than a day which is a "day of sickness" because of its inclusion in a maternity period) equal to the amount such employe would have earned or would have been entitled to earn if he had been able to work.

B. The number of days of payment in a calendar year for which an employe shall receive the payments provided in paragraph A of this Article II shall be determined by the number of full calendar months that the employe has had a continuous employment relationship with the carrier, on the date of any day for which payment is claimed, in accordance with the following table:

Less than 6 months—None.

6 months to 12 months—15 days.

13 months to 24 months—30 days.

24 months to 36 months—30 days plus the number of days not used in preceding years.

36 months to 60 months—45 days plus the number of days not used in preceding years.

Over 60 months—60 days plus the number of days (not in excess of 120) not used in preceding years.

Invest in America—Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

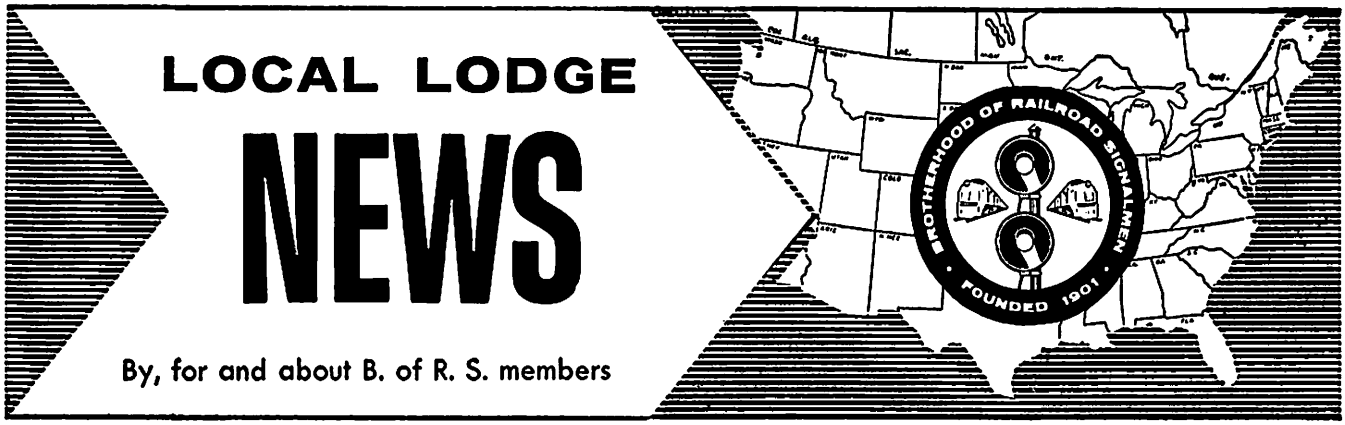
Over One-Third of Railroaders in Service Have Coverage Under Carrier Pension Plans

A RECENT STUDY COMpleted by the Railroad Retirement Board shows that 285,000 railroad employes (39 percent of the total currently working) are covered under private pension plans of carriers and that about three-fourths of them are employes covered by labor agreements. However, not all of these employes can expect to derive a worthwhile benefit from their membership in a pension plan, particularly the hourly-rated employes. Many will not meet the service and earnings requirement for a pension, while many others will qualify for only small amounts because of the coordination with benefits payable under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Under almost all the plans, there is some coordination with the amount of the railroad retirement annuity. This usually works in one of two ways. Under one method, the private pension is reduced by all or part of the regular railroad retirement annuity or the new supplemental annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act, or both. Under the second method, the private pension is based exclusively on earnings in excess of the maximum creditable under the Railroad Retirement Act so that a small pension results.

If the railroad supplemental annuity plan is continued (as is generally expected), the potential value of the private pension will be greatly diminished. Unless the employe qualifies for an employer-financed pension in excess of the amount of the supplemental annuity, his supplemental retirement income will be the same with or without the private pension. This is because the law provides that if a private pension is financed in whole or part by the employer, the Board must reduce the amount of the supplemental annuity by an amount equal to the portion of the private pension which is based on the employer contribution.

The study brought out a number of facts which are very important in connection with the Board's administration of the supplemental annuity program. First, it was found that in a significant proportion of cases involving all classes of employes, the Board has to secure pension information before it can determine the amount of the supplemental annuity. Second, the study showed that close to one-half of the employes presently covered under private pension plans are required to make contributions toward their benefits. In all such instances, it is necessary for the Board to make individual determinations of the amount of private pension which is due to the employers' contributions. This explains why there is some delay in the processing of supplemental annuity claims in numerous cases.



C.N.—C.P.

WINNIPEG, MAN. (12). The regular meeting of Local 12 was held on July 8 at the Assiniboine Hotel, Portage and Albany, Winnipeg, Manitoba, with the following members present: P. Kanski, K. L. Reitter, E. H. Fuhr, K. K. Schultz, A. N. Wright, J. E. Platt, G. E. Jenkinson, K. N. Frederikson and Grand Lodge Representative A. N. Cotton.

In the absence of the Chief Signalman and Vice Chief Signalman, Brother Cotton conducted the meeting. Brother Jenkinson was appointed as acting Secretary, in the absence of Secretary-Treasurer Law, and read the minutes of the previous meeting. The minutes after being corrected were accepted.

D. E. Scott was accepted as a member of the Local.

Brother Reitter advised that temporary helpers are working with the maintainers in the Winnipeg Terminals instead of senior helpers. This matter will be looked into.

Brother Wright reported that at a meeting held with CP officers and Brother Cotton, a suitable understanding had been reached covering call and rest days.

A claim submitted by Brother Vermette for being called out after regular working hours to move a company truck is being paid. New parking facilities are being provided to prevent a reoccurrence of this situation.

Brother Jablonski advised that arrangements are practically complete for the Social Evening to be held October 21 at the Lincoln Motor Hotel. Tickets will be $3.50 each and will be available after Brother Jablonski returns from vacation. Because of the amount of work involved making arrangements for this Social Evening, it was recommended that recognition be shown to the members of the Committee. A motion carried that a day's pay be granted to Brother Jablonski, Chairman, and that the value of two tickets be given to the other two members.

A letter was read advising that the Canadian edition of LABOR has been discontinued and replaced by a new paper known as *Canadian Railwayman* which will be published and distributed bimonthly. A motion carried that we subscribe to *Canadian Railwayman* and

that the General Committee withhold 25¢ per quarter from the $2.75 that is sent to the Local to cover the subscription cost, providing the majority of Locals are agreeable to this.

Brother Cotton reported on the meeting with CN officers on the proposed revisions in the signal training plan. He advised that the revised training plan agreement will be ready for our next meeting when it will have to be approved by the Local.

The new Local Lodge By-laws as revised were accepted. Brother Cotton was requested to forward them to President Jesse Clark for approval and arrange for the mimeographing. The Secretary will mail out the revised by-laws to all members of Local 12 in good standing.

There was considerable discussion on the pension plans and Brother Cotton explained the Canada Pension Benefits Standard Act (Bill C-221) and how the benefits of this Act would apply to the railway employes. Brother Cotton was requested to obtain the cost of mimeographing copies of the most frequently asked questions and answers about the Act for distribution to members of Local 12.

The Board of Trustees was instructed to explore the investment of Local funds to obtain a more favourable interest rate and make a report of their findings at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned with the closing prayer being read by the Chaplain, Brother Wright.

R. L. Law

Great Northern

WHITEFISH, MONT. (154). News from the Local seems to be at a premium during the summer months! No news has come in from the Western district or the Eastern district. It's hoped that the Local Chairmen will remedy this situation and that we can have some news in each issue of the Journal.

Hugh Thomas, Local Chairman, Western district, is off on sick leave.

CTC work on the Central district is moving along, but is held up sporadically because of a lack of material. The gangs hope to start cutting in some time in October and hope to be through before the snowballs start sifting down.

With the advent of more CTC it is hoped that the Great Northern will institue some kind of a training program. It seems rather shortsighted to spend millions on new equipment and then not train the men to do a better job of maintaining this equipment!

Alvin Larter, signal maintainer at Essex, Mont., who has been off on sick leave for over a year, expects to receive his artificial limb in October. It is hoped that he will return to work before too long.

We hope to have more news in the next issue of the Journal.

A. Buckland

M.P.—H.B.&T.

HARLINGEN, TEX. (206). Sidney White retired June 20 as a signal maintainer at Harlingen, Texas.

He first went to work for the Missouri Pacific in 1916 as an apprentice in the mechanical shop in DeQuincy, Louisiana. In 1919 he moved to the mechanical shop in Palestine, Texas, and in 1928 he moved to the mechanical shop in Houston. He transferred to the Signal Department in 1938.

Brother White was a member of Robertson Lodge, Local 206.

Ed.

Ralph Watkins — Long Time General Chairman on Rock Island Retires

Brother Ralph Watkins, long-time General Chairman on the Rock Island Lines retired on September 30. He was born at Hertha, Kansas, on July 26, 1902, the son of a section foreman who at that time was a Katy Railroad employe. In Brother Watkins' words, "I was born and reared on a railroad track and lived most of my boyhood in a company section house along the railroad track."

At 15 he went to work on the section during the summer months when he wasn't attending high school at Erie, Kansas. In 1921 he hired out as a signalman on the Santa Fe to shoot holes for the signal line and destroy old signal foundations, hence the nickname "Dynamite." On May 8, 1923 he was transferred to the Illinois Division as a welder on the new automatic train stop and subsequently was promoted to signal maintainer at Joliet, Illinois until June 30, 1926 when he resigned his position.

He got a job as an electrician for a construction company building a large dam at Altus, Oklahoma and worked on this until completion. On June 25, 1927, Brother Watkins went to work for the Rock Island at Ponca City, Oklahoma as an assistant signalman and 30 days later advanced to signalman and held seniority as a signal testman at the time of his retirement on September 30.

A member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen for over 30 years, Brother Watkins has served in many capacities. He was elected Local Chairman of Local 17 in 1935, elected chairman of the board of trustees on the Rock Island General Committee on November 30, 1945, elected Vice General Chairman on April 16, 1950. Brother Watkins assumed the position of general chairman on November 1, 1952 and held that position without opposition until retirement and has the longest tenure of any general chairman on the Rock Island.

He started to fly in 1936 and holds a current instructor's rating, a commercial pilot's rating and a commercial glider rating; served as Aviation Safety Representative and authorized private pilot examiner and has 2,000 hours

General Chairman Ralph Watkins, seated center, is shown at the Railroad Retirement Board Headquarters in Chicago shortly before he retired. Others in the photo, from left to right, are: Howard Habermeyer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, Watkins, and A. E. Lyon, Labor Member of the Board. Back row: President C. J. Chamberlain, Vice President C. S. Chandler, and Secretary-Treasurer P. T. Drummond.

Retired Vice President Ira M. Fisher Passes

Retired Vice President Ira M. Fisher suffered a fatal heart attack on September 30. Funeral services and burial were held October 2 at Belle Plaine, Iowa. News of Brother Fisher's untimely death was received by the Journal at press time. Further details will appear in the November issue.

logged time in both airplanes and gliders. He holds Silver Badge No. 82 in the U.S., and was awarded "Sportsman's Award" in the 1947 National Soaring Contest. After assuming the general chairman position he relinquished his appointment as a private pilot examiner and curtailed his flying activities which he thoroughly enjoyed. He says he intends to take it up in earnest now.

In 1959 Brother Watkins was a successful candidate for State Representative from Canadian County, defeating five Democrat aspirants and one Republican. He is now serving his fifth term in the Oklahoma Legislature. State Representative Watkins is chairman of the Labor Relations Committee; member of the Government Reform; Revenue and Taxation; Legal and Fiscal Advisory; and Ways and Means Committees.

He has been the author of many bills concerning railway labor, including, "Rules and Regulations for the installation, maintenance and inspection of crossing signals", "Safety, sanitation and adequate shelter as affecting the health and welfare of railroad employes", a bill which sets minimum standards for safe transportation of railroad employes to and from their places of employment in company owned vehicles; and "A bill setting minimum safety standards and safety of rail cabooses."

The first Minimum Wage Law passed in Oklahoma was authored by Representative Watkins, as well as the prevailing wage law, and also a bill setting forth standards for migratory workers. These three bills had a long record of being defeated in Oklahoma. He was also one of the authors of the unclaimed property law which took the money in banks that had been unclaimed over a period of 21 years and turned it over to the taxpayers for their use, with safeguards in the event the rightful owner could be found and the money would be returned to him.

The recipient of many honorary plaques too numerous to mention, he was awarded the Lamp Lighters Award in 1965. He served as Labor Commissioner during the administration of Governor J. Howard Edmondson, due to the incapacity of the elected Commissioner, and attended the first meeting held for State Labor Commissioners by the Honorable Arthur Goldberg. He is an honorary lieutenant governor and holds an honorary labor commissioner's certificate under the late Bill Hughes.

As chairman of the Oklahoma House Delegation on the President's Committee of Hiring the Handicapped, he saw come into being the first real progress on this after 8 years of work whereby handicapped could bid on certain salvage work without competition. He attended the President's White House Conference on Aging and also the President's White House Conference on Safety.

With his retirement as General Chairman on the Rock Island, Brother Watkins said, "The Signalman's Organization has been very kind to me. It gave me an opportunity to achieve a lot of things that I would not have been able to do. In other words, they educated me whereby I was put in a lot of places at the right time for which I will be ever grateful, and many of you have heard me say that I did not believe that anyone was placed on this earth to serve himself and that he should serve his fellowmen the very best he could. I have always tried to do just this and have been privileged in a lot of cases to do so."

The Journal would like to join his many friends in wishing him and Mrs. Watkins many years of good health and happiness in which to enjoy their well earned retirement. ED.

Rock Island

SILVIS, ILL. (183). The regular third quarter meeting of Local 183 was held on September 10 at the A.M. Vets Post 145, East Moline, Illinois commencing at 1:00 p.m. The meeting was called to order by Local Chairman R. E. Hickerson, in the absence of Chief Signalman M. P. White.

Roll call noted five officers and eight members present, with two visitors, C. A. Beck and E. E. Holmes.

General Chairman R. A. Watkins was also present for the last time as he will retire on September 30. Members of Local 183 wish him and Mrs. Watkins many years of enjoyment in their retirement and also thank him for the fine service he rendered the Organization while in office. Happy landing, Ralph!

Seven new members were admitted. They are: Donald Leftus, Thomas Richy, Donald R. Huisman, Gary Lee Redman, William K. Waheb, Arthur E. Stolz and William J. Petyke.

Brothers "Moon" Estes, Geo. Olinger and L. W. Schildmiller reported off sick.

A motion by J. P. Ward to hold the next meeting in Bureau, Ill., if feasible, seconded by L. L. Harris, carried.

Since there was no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

H. E. CLARK

Rock Island

MARLOW, OKLA. (17). The regular meeting of Local 17 was held in El Reno, Oklahoma, on August 12 and was called to order by Chief Signalman W. L. Stickley at 1:00 p.m. with the following members present: G. Jameson, L. W. Egger, R. J. Lafoe, W. L. Wharry, J. L. McKeever, M. W. Kiser and General Chairman R. A. Watkins. This is a good turnout considering there are several Brothers on vacation.

The minutes of the last meeting held in Little Rock, Ark., were approved. In those minutes Brother Watkins was instructed to check the rec-

Away-From-Home Expenses And Travel Time Issues Near Settlement

The Board of Arbitration appointed to investigate issues of away-from-home expenses and travel time pay for members represented by five non-operating unions, including our Brotherhood, will file its report with the Federal Court in Chicago, Illinois, on October 4, according to latest reports received by the Journal at press time.

Other Organizations involved are the Telegraphers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Clerks, and Dining Car Employes.

The Boards' finds, which will be final and binding on both sides, will become effective on October 15, 1967. The Journal will carry full details of the Board's findings in its next issue.

adv.

Just Published

How 88,648 Heavy Smokers Stopped Smoking

New York—The Anti-Tobacco Center of America has just published a booklet which explains how 88,648 heavy smokers (of whom many are physicians) have stopped smoking without straining their will power. This booklet is available free of charge to smokers. All you need to do, to obtain it, is to send your name and address to The Anti-Tobacco Center of America, Dept. A-5-M, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York. This offer is open while the supply of these booklets lasts.

ords and see if retired Brother M. H. Olson had a dues refund. He reported that he had checked his files, Local 17 and Grand Lodge files and Brother Olson does not have a refund coming; therefore, the subject was closed.

The Brothers who were not paid account of the strike on July 17 were instructed by Brother Watkins to claim a day's pay as the carrier violated the agreement when they called all concerned by bell and told them not to go to work that day. This has to be done either by wire or written notice. It was also noted that instructions were put out on the old Arkansas Division for all maintainers to turn in for this day but the Brothers on the Southern were not informed of this.

Considerable discussion was held concerning the signal crew with headquarters at El Reno. The signal supervisor tells these men to report to the town they are working at 8:00 a.m. on Monday and will not leave there until 5:00 p.m. on Friday. This is another violation of the agreement and claims will be turned in for traveling and waiting time, plus expenses and transportation to and from El Reno.

It was with deep regret not only to Local 17 but to all of the other locals on the Rock Island when Brother Watkins stated that he would retire as General Chairman on September 30. Local 17 would like to extend to Brother Watkins a long and happy retirement.

I would like to mention one thing. About 75 percent of the secretary's correspondence was to Brothers who were behind in their dues which makes the job just that much harder.

Our meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m. Our next meeting will be held in El Reno starting at 1:00 p.m. on November 11. M. W. KISER

Obituary

Joseph C. Barnard, retired member of Local 48, Pennsylvania Railroad, passed away July 2 at the Calvert Manor Nursing Home, Rising Sun, Maryland.

Brother Barnard started his railroad career on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on July 5, 1899, later transferring to the Pennsylvania on October 30, 1919 as a signal fitter. He worked at various jobs in the Signal Dept. until he retired on July 16, 1938.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Ada B. Wallett and Mrs. Eleanor T. Webb, both of Havre De Grace, Md., to whom the officers and members of Local 48 express their deepest sympathy.

T. E. ALBRIGHT

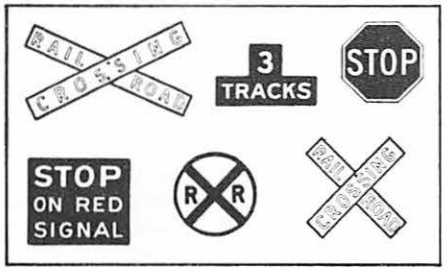
Oscar E. Herbic, retired member of Local 78, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, passed away recently. He was 77.

Brother Herbic was employed as a signal maintainer at the time of his retirement in 1957 after completing 45 years of service.

Survivors include two daughters and two sons, a sister and one brother to whom the officers and members of Local 78 extend their deepest sympathy. ED.

Lawrence Tierney, retired member of Local 34, New York, New Haven &

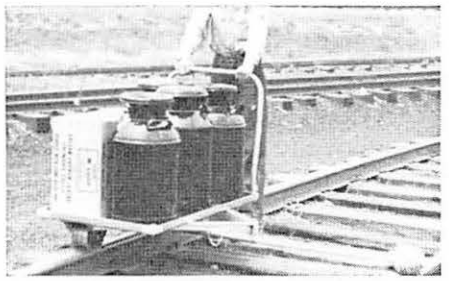
LIGHTEN THE WORK LOAD



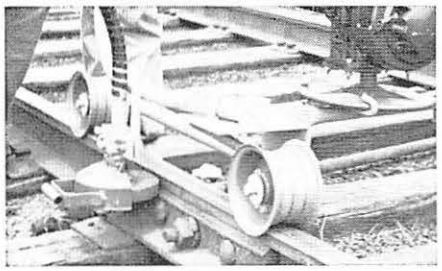
SCOTCH LITE SIGNS

ON ALL MAINTENANCE AND INSTALLATIONS

All signalmen can benefit, making their jobs easier, by putting into use the labor-saving devices shown here. Modern TPC signaling equipment and maintenance aids have been designed to do a better job with less work. Write for additional information about the many TPC labor-saving devices.



ALUMINUM DOLLY



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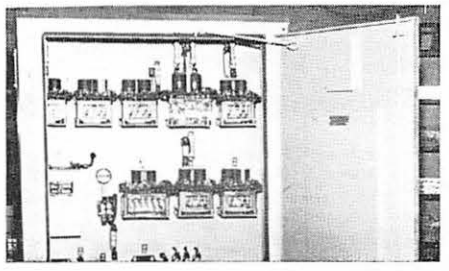

INSTRUMENT CASES

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IN CANADA: Vale Enterprises, Ltd., 352 Dorval Ave., Dorval, Quebec

Hartford Railroad, passed away recently. He was 72.

Brother Tierney was employed at SS14 Pelham Bay, New York as an assistant signal maintainer at the time of his retirement. He had held the blacksmith and signalman position with the New Rochelle, New York gang and also worked with the Bridgeport Gang as blacksmith.

The officers and members of Local 34 extend their deepest sympathy to the surviving members of his family who include one son and daughter.

W. LONDREGAN

Grover C. Brown, retired member of Local 84, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, passed away May 17. He was 79.

Brother Brown was employed as a signal maintainer at Dade City, Florida at the time of his retirement on September 30, 1954.

Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Marjorie Lane, Spring Lake; Mrs. Elva Mae Clemons, Miami; three sisters, Mrs. Maggie Hardy, Fulton, Ky., Mrs. Bess Bondaurant, Union City, Tenn., Mrs. Ailene Glisson, Tampa; 8 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren. The officers and members of Local 84 extend their deepest sympathy to the surviving members of his family.

Ed.

S. R. Morgan, retired member of Local 84, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, passed away recently. He was 78.

Brother Morgan was employed as a signal maintainer at Wilson, N. C., at the time of his retirement in 1955 after completing 40 years of service.

The officers and members of Local 84 extend their sympathy to the surviving members of his family.

A. T. CROOM

W. T. Baker, retired member of Local 84, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, passed away recently.

Brother Baker was employed as a signal maintainer at Alachua, Florida, at the time of his retirement on November 31, 1963.

The officers and members of Local 84 extend their sympathy to the surviving members of his family.

A. T. CROOM

Harry J. Piper, retired member of Local 31, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, passed away July 11. He was 73.

Brother Piper was employed as a CTC signal foreman at Washington, Pa., at the time of his retirement June 1, 1961 after completing over 47 years of service.

The officers and members of Local 31 extend their sympathy to the surviving members of his family. ED.

William E. Bergen, retired member of Local 82, Pennsylvania Railroad, passed away July 3. He was 68.

Brother Bergen had been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad for over 40 years and retired on December 1, 1963. He served as Local Chairman, Vice General Chairman for several years and was a delegate to Conventions.

The officers and members of Local 82 extend their sympathy to the surviving members of his family. ED.

Melvin Caldwell, retired member of Local 49, Southern Railway, passed away recently. He was 84.

Brother Caldwell was employed as a signal helper at Lexington, Kentucky at the time of his retirement June 1, 1948 after completing 31 years of service.

The officers and members of Local 49 extend their sympathy to the surviving members of his family. ED.

James Henry Leming, retired member of Local 135, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, passed away August 19 due to a heart attack. He was 82.

Brother Leming was a member of Local 135 for many years before his retirement on November 30, 1950.

The officers and members of Local 135 extend their deepest sympathy to his two daughters and other surviving members of his family. H. H. PARKER

William A. Schrauger, retired member of Local 45, New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co., passed away August 25. He was 88.

Brother Schrauger was employed as a signalman at Hawthorne, N. J., at the time of his retirement October 1, 1953 after completing 34 years of service.

He was a member of the First Reformed Church of Hawthorne and a member of the Kearney Council, No. 261, J.O.U. Am.

Survivors include his widow Julia; daughter, Mrs. Harold Woodhouse of Palatine, Ill.; and three grandchildren, Craig, David, and Paul Woodhouse, all of Palatine, Ill., to whom the officers and members of Local 45 extend their sympathy. ED.

Carl L. Lacey, member of Local 151, Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., passed away July 4 at the age of 45 due to a heart attack.

Brother Lacey started work in the construction gang of the Signal Dept. in 1941. After service in the Army during World War II, he returned to the Signal Dept. as maintainer at Sayre, Pa., which position he held until his appointment to a position in the Signal Engineer's office. At the time of his death he was circuit designer.

He was a member of Sayre Lodge 1148 B. P. O. E., Post 1536 V.F.W., and Sayre Church of the Redeemer. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Survivors include his widow, seven children, his mother, brother and sister to whom the officers and members of Local 151 extend their deepest sympathy. R. C. ANDERSON

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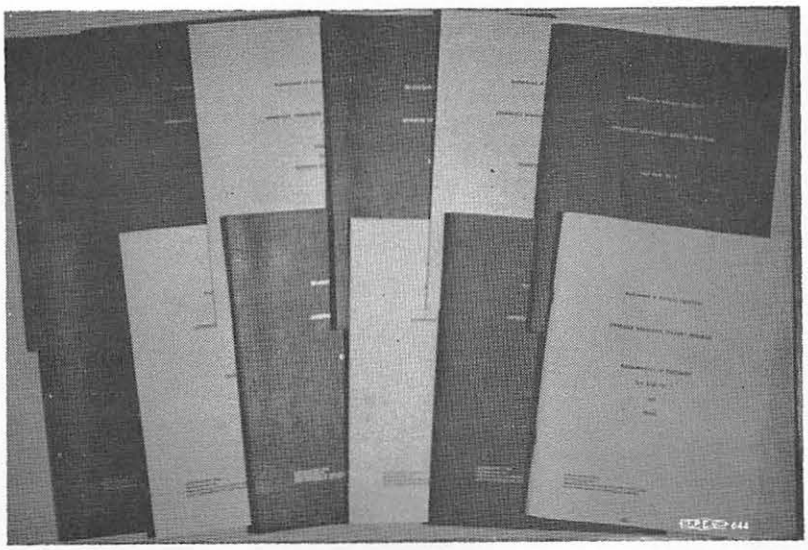

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